The Bombay Gazette,

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BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager, C. M. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 26th March 1862.

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Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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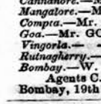

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28th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

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28th March 1862.

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Bombay, 28th March 1862.

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Bombay, 6th March 1862.

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,, 5, 1861	,,	11	4

By W. THEOBALD, Esq., BARRISTER.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

FINEST EDINBURGH OATMEAL.

IN TINS of 7 lbs. prepared expressly for McCombie & Wright, Bombay, by Messrs. Hamilton and Arthur, Clyde Grain Mills, Glasgow.

For Sale at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MESS AND DOMESTIC STORES.

DWYER & Co., Mess and General Agents, Forbes Street, Bombay, beg respectfully to draw the attention of the Civil and Military Services, and the Public generally, to their stock of

FRESH STORES FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL
,, ,, *Gleadon,*

comprising every necessary article for the Mess, and Family Table.

Messrs. John Gillon & Co.'s famous preserved Provisions in tins, Jams, Jellies, Shorbread, Confectionary 2 lbs. bottles, Mountain Dew, &c., &c.

WINES, LIQUEURS, ALE, &c.,

of the choicest and most approved brands—

Imported from China expressly for Constituents.

Finest Flowery Peko, in chests of 50 lbs. and boxes of 7½ lbs., Crystallized Sugar, Bengal ditto, Camphor Wood Trunks of sizes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Trays, &c., &c.

*** Price Lists supplied on application.

CRICKET KIT.

A FRESH batch of the following Articles, from DUKE and Sons, has just been received:—

		Rs.
BALLS.—P. R'd treble seam	Each	6½
Common double seam	,,	5
BATS.—All Cane handles, plain	,,	13½
Malacca ditto, polished	,,	10½
No. 1 Men's Match, polished	,,	7½
Ditto plain	,,	6½
STUMPS.—Match, brass ferrul'd	Per Set	8½
Match, brass bound	,,	6½

ALSO—

CLAPSHAW'S BATS	Each	6½
RACKET KIT.		
RACKETS, very superior	Each	15
BALLS	Per doz.	2½

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort.

GILLON'S SCOTCH CONFECTIONARY.

COMPRISING—

Raspberry Drops.
Mixed Drops.
Mixed Caraways.
Barley Sugar Scales.
Mixed Lozenges.
Colored Almonds.
Rose Lozenges.
Peppermint Lozenges.

Rs. 1½ per Bottle.

Ordered by McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

A BARGAIN, Rs. 750 ONLY.

ONE of *Broadwood's* best Grand Square PIANOS with Brass fittings, &c., a very fine Instrument: the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay for an appointment at Hyderabad.

The undersigned can vouch for the perfect condition of this Instrument, and its full value of the above price; there being only one other Piano similar to it for sale, and that too at the fixed sum of Rs. 1,000. Apply to

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row near the Apollo Gate.

N. B.—The above Instrument has not been out of Bombay since it was landed a few months back.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentleman who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

WANTED, A MASTER for the Sailors' Home. Apply to Lieut. HAYMAN, Shipping Master, Bombay.

WANTED

TO RENT, A BUNGALOW in a healthy situation, about 3 miles from the Fort. Apply to P. W. A. at the Office of this Paper.

TO LET.

WITH possession from the 1st April next for six months certain, a house situate in the best part of Rampart Row with Stabling for five horses. Rent Rupees 200 a month. For further particulars enquire at the Office of the undersigned.

A. SANGSTER, Solicitor, Rampart Row.

28th March, 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY and COMMODIOUS House, No. 115, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co.s Cotton Screw.

Apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars, of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

TO LET.—UPPER ROOMS of a new Building, in Church Lane, No. 1, and Four other Houses and Godowns, Fort. Also two Bungalows in Middle and one in Upper Colaba, commanding an excellent view of Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE—Wine, Beer, Brandy, &c. of best qualities, and at moderate prices. Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by remittances. Apply to Messrs. N. SORABJEE & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.—Cheddar Cheeses; Berkley Cheeses; Stilton Cheeses; Prime York Hams in Canvas; Apricot Jam.

N. B.—Cheese and Ham always in Cut, and the freshest in Bombay.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. No. 1, Church Gate.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

Friday, 28th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0 13/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99¼.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 215 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	26 do.
Agra Bank	500	2 do.	74 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14¾ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	9½ ex Divd.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	¼ prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 20 p.sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	45 do.	Rs. 5,000 do.
Clonia Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,800 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 450 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	(p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 550 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prm.
Do. New Shares.....	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pittit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 120 do.
Thrustie Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....	Nominal.
Loan 1835-36	89½
,, Loan 1842-43	89½
,, Loan 1854-55	89¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan	101¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 238½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106¾
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....£3 10s. 0d.	
,, (Seeds) .....£1 15s.	
To London (Cotton).....£3 0s. 0d.	
,, (Seeds) .....£2 12s. 6d.	
To China.....	no offers.
To Clyde.....	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (March 25th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready		Rs. 216 to 217
New Dholleras, ,, ...		,, 206 to 207
New Oomrawuttee		,, 200 to 201
Old Compta.....		,, 198
New Dharwar Sawginned		,, 260 to 262
New Barsee and Naggur		,, 195 to 196
New Veravul		,, 192 to 193
Khandeish		,, 191 to 192
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)		,, 211 to 212
Dholleras ..... (Do.)		,, 195 to 196
Oomrawuttee .....(March and April).....		,, None.
Veravulo ..... (Do.).....		,, 183 to 184
Dharwar Sawginned(May).....(		,, 250 to 252
Mangrole		,, 185 to 186
Poratchee		,, 185 to 186
Compta		,, 189 to 190
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1550.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 9-11 to 5-12 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat.		,, 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)		,, 24 to 25
		,, 33 to 34

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
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Rapeseed, Guzerat.		,, 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)		,, 24 to 25
		,, 33 to 34

Extraction.—In the last Memorandum under columns B and C reported to have been sold at Hingoli.

"Closes 5-3,111—and 1,480¼—(25 Chest subsequently

"Closes 22—2,113½—and 1,458¾—and

| Bombay Cotton House, 26th March 1862. | | |

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 27th March 1862.

No. 294.—Major Holland, of the Madras Staff Corps, and Commandant Nasporo Irregular Force, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

No. 295.—Lieut. Colonel E. K. Elliot, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner and Governor General's Agent, Central Provinces, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1862.

No. 296.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to permit Surgeon Major C. Morehead, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, to retire from the Service from the 30th January 1863, the pension next above that to which he is entitled by length of service.

No. 297.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted as Probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 8th November 1861, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79 and 80 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of 1861 :—

Lieutenant Charles William Yonge, from 16th Regiment N. I., Adjutant 29th or 2nd Belooch Regiment N. I.

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1862.

No. 298.—The following temporary appointments are made in the Commissariat Department consequent on the departure of Major Grav, on duty to Calcutta, to take effect from the 17th January 1862 :—

Capt. M. W. Willoughby to act as Assistant Commissary General.

Capt. G. S. Mignon to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

No. 299.—The following promotions are recommended in succession to Conductor Gordon, pensioned from 20th February 1862 :—

Commissariat Department.

Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) James Henderson to be Conductor.

Commissariat Serjeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) John Vickers to be Sub-Conductor.

No. 210.—Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Commandant Nursingpoor Military Police Battalion, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 211.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted as Probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 1st January 1862, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79 and 80 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of 1861 :—

Captain Edwin Luddington Scott, from Late 30th Regiment N. I. Major of Brigade, Aden.

No. 212.—The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate :—

Major R. L. Taylor, C. B., of the Staff Corps, and Officiating Political Agent Meywar.

Capt. W. H. Blowers, of the Staff Corps, and Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Nusseerabad.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1862.

No. 218.—The following promotion is made subject to the approval of Her Majesty :—

Surgeon Frederick Lodwick to be Surgeon Major dated 24th March 1862.

No. 219.—The following extract from a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 22, 15th February 1862, is published :—

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz :—

Captains E. Waddington, T. Leith, and R. E. T. Cotgrave.

Lieuts. D. H. Hickman, C. Douglas, and C. H. Coghlan, *via* the Cape, per Ship *Helvellyn*.

Assistant Surgeons R. Morton, and R. C. Thorp, M.D.

Sub-Conductors W. Lee, and W. F. Knight.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz :—

Colonel J. M. Glasse, five months.

Colonel R. R. Younghusband, C.B., five months.

Captain M. J. Battye, Conductor P. Mairs, and Sub-Conductor E. Forest, six months.

No. 221.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut. W. Hicks, 29th December 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 26th March 1862.

Apprentices K. Baillie, (374) W. Burn, (719) and J. Gordon, (747) of the Subordinate Medical Department are discharged the service at their own request.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :

General Staff.—Brigadier M. W. Smith, Commanding at Ahmednuggur, from 1st April to 30th May, on privileged leave.

Staff Corps attached to 6th Regt. N. I.—Captain N. B. Toyts, from 2nd April to 31st May, on privileged leave.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain J. H. Pym, from 20th March to 19th May, on privileged leave.

11th Regt. N. I.—Captain W. F. Anderson, from 15th April to 31st May, on privileged leave.

Attached to 11th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. W. Lucas, from 2nd March to 23rd May on privileged leave.

19th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. Scott, from 26th February to 26th April on privileged leave.

Medical Establishment.—Surgeon Major D. A. Carnegie, from 16th March to 6th May, on privileged leave.

Attached to 11th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. Greenland, from 25th March to 25th May to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the next Examination Committee in the Native Language.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1862.

No. 33.—Mr. Joseph Orchard, 2nd Class Boilermaker, is promoted to 1st Class from the 1st of February 1862.

No. 34.—Mr. W. A. Sandison, Acting Master, returned to duty on the 12th instant, with the permission of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1862.

No. 35.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz :—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

1. Acting Lieut. H. Born of the *Dalhousie* to be Store Accountant of that vessel from the 1st February 1862, vice Mr. Thynne, Acting Master, discharged to the *Ajdaha*.

2. Mr. H. Morland, Mate of the *Ajdaha*, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Dalhousie* from the 27th February 1862, to fill a vacancy.

3. Lieut. M. James of the *Dalhousie*, to the charge of the *Pleiad*, from the 28th February 1862, vice Acting Master White discharged the Service.

4. Mr. J. M. Lane, Mate of the *Victoria*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel from the 31st January 1862, vice Mr. Burt transferred to the *Fulkland*.

5. Mr. Ingle, Captain's Clerk of the *Zenobia*, to reside on shore out of the Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from the 26th February 1862.

6. Mr. H. Williams, Pursor, to as Chief Clerk in the Civil Branch of the Commander in Chief's Office and Clerk of the Cheque, from the 4th March 1862, vice Mr. Barker proceeded to England.

7. Mr. S. S. Ridge, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master of the Indus Flotilla, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium for the benefit of his health from the 27th February 1862.

Aden Squadron Order.

8. Mr. Ford, Purser, from the shore, to join the *Feroze*, on the 29th December 1861, vice Mr. Ellis, Clerk in Charge, transferred to the Superannuated List as Captain's Clerk.

No. 36.—Lieut. Lloyd, I. N., is permitted to avail himself of the unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted to him in G. O. dated 28th April 1855, No. 66.

Civil Appointments, &c.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, March 27.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. G. B. Coulson assumed charge of his duties as First Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar on the 6th instant.

Mr. S. Mansfield assumed charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind on the 17th instant.

Mr. T. A Compton has been appointed to Act as Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan from the date of Mr. Loughnan's departure on leave.

Major W. F. Eden, Political Agent in Meywar, reported his arrival in Bombay from leave to England on the 12th instant.

The Service of Lieutenant W. M. Pengelley have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in chief of the Indian Navy.

Lieutenant H. T. Hebbert, Her Majesty's 17th Regiment N. I., has been appointed Third Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Forbes, Judge and Session Judge of the Concan, is allowed a furlough to England for fifteen months, on medical certificate, from the date of the departure of the vessel on which he embarks.

Mr. A. K. Forbes to be Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut from the date of Mr. B. Keay's resignation of the Service.

Mr. T. A. Compton to act as Judge and Session Judge of Poona from the date of Mr. Loughnan's departure on leave.

Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker to act as Judge and Session Judge of Sholapore.

The undermentioned Officers are invested with the powers specified opposite their respective names in relation to Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861 :—

Mr. A. R. Grant, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ratnaghurr.—The full powers of Magistrate.

Mr. J. F. Arbuthnot, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.—The full powers of Magistrate.

Mr. J. Elphinston, Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.—The full powers of Magistrate.

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise, Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.—The powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, Acting Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.—The full powers of Magistrate.

Azum Syud Ameenoodeen, 2nd Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and with the powers contemplated in Section 38 of Act XXV. of 1861, in the Kurrachee Collectorate.

Mr. B. F. Mactior to be Acting Judge and Session Judge of the Concan from the date of Mr. Charles Forbes' departure on leave.

Mr. T. Weeding to be Acting Judicial Assistant to the Collector of Sattara.

Mr. P. D. Malvill to be Acting Assistant to the Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars.

Mr. R. West, to be Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad for the detached Station of Kaira.

Mr. A. L. Spens to be Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been pleased to grant to Mr. S. Compton, Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical Registrar of the said Court, leave of absence for six months, to England, from the 27th instant, on private affairs, and to make the following appointments during Mr. Compton's absence :—

Mr. John William Orr to act as Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Alexander Sanger, Attorney-at-Law to act as Clerk of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. R. Morgan, Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen months, to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate under Section VI. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine to act as Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind from the date of Major Goldsmid's departure on leave.

Mr. E. P. Robertson to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Colaba.

Mr. G. W. Elliot to act as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

The Commissariat Officer at Deesa is appointed Collector of Stamp Revenue in place of the Cantonment Magistrate at that station, and the latter officer is vested with powers to adjudicate cases coming under Act XXXVI. of 1860.

Mr. F. S Chapman has been appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of Mahableshwar, from the date of Mr. G. Inverarity's departure from Sattara for England.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel *J. A. Ballard, C.B.*, as Commissioner of the Department of Mines at Bombay, entitled on the 10th ultimo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Young is permitted to resign the Civil Service of Her Majesty's Government from the 12th proximo.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. I. Howard, Director of Public Instruction, is allowed privilege leave, for three months, from the 27th instant, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted on the 13th ultimo to the Rev. C. Laing Chaplain of Malligaum, is cancelled from the 13th instant, the date of his return to duty.

The Rev. J. P. Goldstein, D. D., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to the Rev. R. F. Colvin, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, by the Notification dated 29th January last, is cancelled.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, March 19.)

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. S. Scott, Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st instant to the date of the sailing of the Second Mail Steamer in the present month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on sick leave granted in Government General Order No. 172 of 1862.

With reference to the retirement from the service of Major H. M. Nation, of the late 3rd European Regiment, announced in Government General Order, No. 1211 of the 31st Dec mber 1861, it is notified that that Officer retire from the service with a view to becoming a settler "in the Province of Auckland, in New Zealand."

The services of Lieutenant Colonel S. Pott, of the Corps of Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The undermentioned Sub-Assistants Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, are promoted as follows:—

To be Senior Sub-Assistants.

First Class Sub-Assistant Mr. Laurence Henry Clark.

First Class Sub-Assistant Mr Charles Joseph Neuville.

To be Second Class Sub-Assistants.

Third Class Sub-Assistant Mr. George William Elliot Atkinson.

Third Class Sub-Assistant Mr. Richard Francis Shuter.

Third Class Sub-Assistant Mr. George A Anding (Bombay Party).

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

No. 31, dated 20th February 1862.—Confirming the Regimental Order by the Officer Commanding 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 10th February 1862, directing Lieutenant Peller, Second in Command 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to act as Adjutant in addition to his duties as Second in Command from that date, consequent on the transfer of Captain Smith, Adjutant, 2nd Infantry, to the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Head Quarters, Camp, Loodiana, 12th March 1862.

With the sanction of Government, it is announced that the station of Umritsir is transferred from the Sealkote division of Medical superintendence to that of Lahore.

With the sanction of Government, Brigadier General H. B., Rennoy, C. B., Her Majesty's 81st Foot, is transferred from the Oude, and appointed to the temporary command of the Sirhind division of the Army, in room of Major General Sir Robert Garrett, K. C. B., who has proceeded to Calcutta, preparatory to submitting an application for leave of absence to England, on medical certificate.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

On the 18th March, at St. John's Church, by the Revd. A. B. Spry, Henry Carter, Esq., to Hester Stuart, fourth daughter of the late G. Hornett, Esq., Her Majesty's Customs.

MADRAS.

BIRTH—

At New Town, on the 19th March, the wife of 2nd Apothecary H. W. Martin, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS—

On the 20th February, at Jiddington Cottage, Leamington, the wife of J. E. Todhunter, Esq., Superintendent H. M.'s Indian Telegraphs, of a son

On the 18th February, at Myrtle Cottage, Milford, near Leamington, Hants, the wife of Henry Welchman King, Esq., P. and O. Service, of a daughter.

Letters to the Editor.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS ON THE SCAVENGING QUESTION.

SIR,—Reverting to the Municipal Commissioners' minutes published in to-day's *Gazette* Major Curtis, to put the mildest view, must have not read, or must have very much misapprehended not only the general purport of Mr. Hitchinson's minute, but even its words. Mr. H.'s remarks in the first place were directed specially to the duties of scavenging Inspectors. Major C. chooses to suppose that they were directed to the general employment of educated Englishmen, in responsible appointments, and that Mr. H. has deliberately and broadly aspersed the character of such men. The very words of Mr. H.'s minute show the ludicrous mistake Major C. has fallen into.

Mr. H. points out the reasons and all will agree with him, why, special cultivation not being required, and physical reasons from certain causes interfering to prevent an Englishman from constantly exercising his natural energy, a native is far more likely to be able to attend properly to details like that of scavenging Inspector. The Inspector's duty is simply to supervise the detailes of cleansing the drains, sewers, &c. of the Town, and it was Major C.'s business to show that an educated Englishman is likely to attend to these, to use Mr. H.'s words, "very repulsive" details, under a tropical sun, as well as a sharp and intelligent native for the same pay, and not to have entered upon a misstatement of Mr. H.'s recommendations, with a view to make the subject a question of race, instead of one of common official expedience.

It is manifest that no great skill is required to carry on the duties of a Superintendent of Scavengers, all that is wanted is a persistent inspection of "repulsive" details, and on Major C.'s own showing he proposes to retain the present native agency, and in addition to employ a highly paid English Officer to *tell* the native *what he is to do*. It is humiliating to see Major C. writing in the way he has done. The *manner* in which he has referred to Mr. H. is highly offensive, and objectionable, and it is satisfactory to see that Mr. H. has passed it over in silence. He may well afford to do so. LOOKER-ON.

27th March, 1862.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

DEAR SIR,—Your article regarding the "Sailors' Home" calls forth a few words from myself in behalf of those to whom I fear you did not render according to their dues. It is a fact patent to one and all far and wide who had known the existence of a Sailors' Home that the indefatigable Master and Secretary of the Home (Mr. W. P. Maidment) has worked zealously, and faithfully by day as well by night that his good name in this noble Institution has called forth praises from the inmates from 1837 to the present moment. Mr. Maidment in his noble efforts was zealously assisted by that truly godly person the Revd. Geo. Candy who was the first Secretary of the Home, the late Archdeacon Jeffreys and our present Senior Chaplain (Revd. W. K. Fletcher) have I assure you taken deep interest in the welfare of the Home, and I therefore hope that in justice to these gentlemen you will kindly insert my letter. Mr. Maidment from year to year has drawn up the Reports of the Home, pleaded for the generosity of the public, and we all know how far under Divine blessing he has been successful. I think therefore that no small tribute of praise is due to this worthy old gentleman who has served in the Home for no pecuniary object but that one, viz. to promote the welfare of his dear countrymen. Mr. W. P. Maidment has, it is believed, resigned his situation on account of "old age" and I do not think that the Committee will accept that resignation without giving him a handsome donation of at least a thousand rupees or more to enable him with his large family to retire and live elsewhere after a service of at least 25 years.—I am, yours truly, SUUM CUIQUE.

27th March, 1862.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "ORIENA," will be closed THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th March, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th March.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mail's for KURRACHEE AND SCINDE, per Steamer "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," will be closed THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 6 o'clock A. M.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
March	27th.	March	29th
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th
May	12th, 27th.	May	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 26th March 1862.

Molvee Enayntoola.

Pestonjee Nowrojee.

Nanjee Govunjee Care of Dhunjee Chuttoorbhuy.

Nassim Jung Bahadoor.

CALENDAR—MARCH—APRIL 1862.

New Moon	Sunday	30d.	0h. 36.4m. P. M.
First Quarter	Monday	7d.	4.0m. P. M.
Full Moon	Monday	14d.	7h. 48.8m. P. M.
Last Quarter	Monday	21d.	10h. 53.4m. A. M.
New Moon	Tuesday	29d.	4h. 18.7m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Interval between Gun-Fire & Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.
Fri.	28		5 59	6 12	10 10	10 40	
Sat.	29		5 58	6 12	10 49	11 10	
Sun.	30	4th Sunday in Lent.	5 57	6 12	11 24	11 42	
Mon.	31		5 56	6 12	11 59	—	
Tues.	1	All Fools' Day.	5 55	6 13	0 10	0 30	
Wed.	2		5 54	6 13	0 49	1 3	
Thur	3		5 54	6 13	1 24	1 53	

Date 26th March —Sh. etc. 6m.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday, 26th.—Canada ceded to France, 1632.—Abercrombie killed, 1801.—War declared against Russia, 1854.

Saturday, 29th.—Annexation of the Punjaub, 1849.

Sunday, 30th.—Sicilian Vespers, 1282.—Capture of Kotah by General Roberts, 18 d.

Monday 31st.—Allied Sovereigns entered Paris, 1814.

Tuesday, 1st.—Expedition against Abyssa, 1867.

Wednesday, 2nd.—Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.—Capture of Jhansi by Sir Hugh Rose, 1858.—Surrender of Muun Singh, 1859.

Thursday, 3rd.—Napier died, 1817.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	18 Feb.	CEYLON	3 Ma.
FRANCE	20 Feb.	CHINA	1 Ma.
MALTA	23 Feb.	SINGAPORE	8 Ma.
ALEXANDRIA	25 Feb.	PENANG	10 Ma.
SUEZ	28 Feb.	CALCUTTA	19 Ma.
ADEN	5 Mar.	MADRAS	22 Ma.
MAURITIUS	6 Feb.	N. W. PROVINCES	22 Ma.
CAPE	4 Jan.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	12 Ma.
AUSTRALIA	24 Dec.	PUNJAUB	12 Ma.
BANGALORE	18 Mar.	RANGOON	21 Ma.

WE received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 19th instant, from Madras, Kurrachee and the North-West Provinces of the 22nd, and Poona of Wednesday last.

TELEGRAMS VIA GALLE.

[Received, as usual too late to be of value. The late order about supplying the Press with messages early seems to have been of no more service than former orders. It is too bad.]

LONDON, *3rd March.*

Sir Bartle Frere is appointed Governor of Bombay.

Richard Couch, Norfolk Circuit, appointed a Judge of new High Court, Bombay.

Ministerial Crisis in Italy.

Ricasoli has resigned.

Cotton market firmer at former prices.

LONDON, *8th March.*

Captain of the *Sumter* arrested at Tangiers at the instance of the American Consul and the Captain of the *Tuscarora*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY, 27*th March*, 1862.

Government Paper Four per cent., eleven rupees eight annas to eleven rupees twelve annas discount.

Five per cent, one rupee twelve annas to two rupees premium.

Five and half per cent. seven rupees eight annas to seven rupees twelve annas premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and five-eighths.

Freights to London dead weight, sixty to sixty-five shillings. Jute sixty-two shillings and six pence to sixty-five shillings.

Seeds, seventy shillings.

Grey Shirtings seven pounds forty inch five rupees to five rupees one anna per piece.

Madapollams three pounds thirty-two inch two rupees two annas to two rupees three annas per piece.

Mule Twist number forty good, seconds five annas six pie per morah.

Market for Piece Goods, improving tendency.

Market for Twist advancing.

THE steamer *Madras*, from Galle, sailed for Australia on Wednesday last at 5 P. M.

The steamer *Moulmein* anchored at Negapatam on Wednesday last 1-25 A. M.

H. M. steamer *Feroze*, from Galle, sailed for Suez yesterday at 8-30 A. M.

The steamer *Emeu*, from Galle, sailed for China on Wednesday last at 9 P. M.

The steamer *Bengal*, from Galle, sailed for Calcutta on Wednesday last at 10 P. M.

THE mails for Kurrachee and Sind per steamer *Governor Higginson* will be closed today at 6 o'clock A. M.

A SALUTE of 19 guns was fired yesterday from the saluting Battery, on the embarkation of Count Eulenberg, the Prussian Ambassador per Mail steamer *Jeddo*.

Another salute of 13 guns was fired on the occasion of the departure to Aden per Mail steamer *Jeddo*, of Major General Honner, C. B.; Political Resident at that station.

COLONELS ROSS and Hall, for Suez, and Messrs. T. Marshell; F. Watts; P. Coxley; A. Bell; Kelly; Reid; Rutterford and Owen, for Southampton, are the only additional passengers, who proceeded yesterday by the Mail steamer *Jeddo*.

MR. J. W. ORR was yesterday sworn in before Sir J. Arnould as Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Mr. A. Sangster as Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. These appointments are temporary during the absence of Mr. Spencer Compton on leave to England.

THE *Madras Atheneum* of the 22nd instant says :—"On Wednesday evening last a number of gentlemen gave a farewell dinner at the Madras Club to Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, the late and highly respected Editor of this journal, who has been gazetted to an appointment in Calcutta. Mr. Wheeler's health was proposed in eloquent language by the Chairman for the evening, and was admirably responded to by Mr. Wheeler. Generally speaking, it is sound policy to be off with the old love before you are on with the new, but we trust in this instance that Mr. Wheeler will cherish a polygamic affection, and not forget the Presidency of his early associations, for that of his adoption."

THE *Deccan Herald* announces with extreme regret "the death at Poona at 2-30 P. M. on Monday last the 24th instant, of Captain Jonathan Benison of H. M.'s 95th Regiment of Gastric fever, aged 26 years and 3 months. The deceased Officer served at the seige and fall of Sebastapol from 23rd December 1854, including the capture of the Rifle pits on 19th April, capture of the Quarries on 7th June, and was present in the trenches during the attacks on the Redan on 18th June and 8th September (medal and clasp, Turkish medal and 5th class of the medjidhie) served also in 1858 at the seige and capture of Awah, Medal."

THE health of the town has improved during the past week. The mortuary report for this period shews that the number of deaths have been 310, being 16 fewer than the previous week and 43 lower than the average of the past ten years. There have been a slight increase in the number of deaths from cholera during the week, being 75 casualties from that epidemic. The deaths from fever were lower being 144; from small-pox 10, and from measles one. From diseases of the nervous, vascular, respiratory, alimentary, sexual and locomotive systems there have been deaths 9, 1, 27, 23, 1 and 1 respectively. There were 14 deaths from cachexy and debility, 3 from dropsy, and one from other and unknown cause; besides 6 still-born births. In order of caste the deaths may be classed as follows :—Hindoos 200, Mahomedans 83, Parsees 9, Native Christians 13, Europeans 3, and other and unknown race one.

AMONG the Passengers who arrived yesterday with the Mail from England we observe was Mr. F. Hutchinson,—late Collector of Bombay. He left these shores now nearly a year ago,—not in disgrace, indeed, because no one can be disgraced but by his own acts and deeds,—still with all the disgrace and stigma which the Government of Bombay could put upon him. Their sentence has since been substantially reversed by higher authority, fully informed, as we believe, of the facts of his case, and wholly unprejudiced as to the man. The disgrace which Government wanted to cast upon him has now been cast upon themselves, and we hope it will be a lesson to them how they treat their servants so again. Mr. Hutchinson would willingly have retired from his office a year ago on a fourth part of the pension, which the Home Government have now ordered the local authorities to give him, so that their injustice has cost the people of India no small sum. But it is pleasant to find Right vindicated, even in a wrong way. Mr. Hutchinson's friends proposed to offer some Testimonial on the occasion of his going home. But at that time he very wisely declined to accept it. *Now* he might do so without reproach, and we hope to hear that they will show their feelings in some marked and public manner.

So we are not to have Sir John Peter Grant for Governor of Bombay after all. We said from the first that we did not believe we should, and it seems we were right. Sir Bartle Frere is to reign in his stead. This, in our opinion, is a better choice. So far as the argument of Indian experience is good for any thing, Sir Bartle Frere has a much better claim to the office than Sir John Peter Grant has, because, supposing their knowledge of India to be equal, it is undeniable that Sir Bartle knows more of the presidency of Bombay than any Bengal civilian; and it is notorious that Sir John Peter Grant has been mostly a Desk man all through his Indian career,—let us say now, when there is no chance of our being misunderstood by saying it,—an able and an honest man, if occasionally prejudiced, and therefore so far unjust. Sir Bartle Frere is familiar with this Presidency from end to end. He was for some years, in the earlier part of his career, Private Secretary to his father-in-law Sir George Arthur when Governor of Bombay. Afterwards he had experience in different branches of the revenue and political departments. As Commissioner in Sind, he gave a great impetus to that province, and proved his title to take rank among the first class of Indian statesmen. He is not without his detractors, for when did ever success in life not bring with it the envy of ignoble, surpassed, contemporaries? But he will be well able to hold his own as Governor of Bombay, and we predict for his Excellency an honoured and useful career amidst these scenes of his earlier and we believe happy days.

THREE young men passed the final examination of the Grant Medical College last week, and will receive their Diplomas as Graduates G. M. C. We have had the pleasure to chronicle a similar fact annually for a series of years. There is a specialty in the fact on this occasion—that it is the last that will be thus chronicled. Not that there will be no more graduates in Medicine; but that henceforth they will graduate at the University. The Grant Medical College is affiliated to the University of Bombay, and henceforth medical examinations as well as others will be conducted and medical degrees as well as others conferred, by the University. This will, of course, enhance the value of the degrees in public estimation; and this, in its turn, may reasonably be expected to increase the number as well as the efforts of the applicants for them. Any measures which have this effect must do great good. We want and shall long want, more well educated native physicians. The Grant Medical College has certainly given us a few such and we trust that it is destined to give us an increasing number every successive year. We hardly know a class of men more demanded by the necessities of the country, or more calculated to be a blessing to the country. This opinion does not seem to be very strongly held by Government, nor by the public generally. It will probably be thought by many that Government has done all that it could legitimately do towards the supply of medical men for the country by the establishment of the Medical College, and that the public has done what it could by the endowment of a number of scholarships and prizes for the assistance and encouragement of young men desirous to enter the profession. We appreciate too highly what has been done both by Government and by the public to find fault with either for not doing more. We must be allowed to say, however, that if the opinion we have above expressed were more strongly held by the Government and the public, much more would be done,—as certainly much more might be done. We have met many a promising youth who would fain have devoted himself to the medical profession if he had possessed the pecuniary means of support during his preparatory studies. By providing more such means in connection with the Medical College, more medical men might be supplied. It is in the power of Government moreover, to establish at a comparatively trifling expense (even if they did not prove self-supporting, as many intelligent men believe they would), medical dispensaries, under the charge of medical graduates, in the larger towns throughout the country. The amount of disease, suffering, and death that would thus be prevented is incalculable. Such establishments in the larger towns and more populous districts would be worth far more than they would cost. If we want more native medical men, we want also medical men whose minds have been well disciplined and trained; because the successful cultivation of the science of medicine demands the exercise of the loftiest and best powers of the human mind—the most acute discrimination in scrutinizing nature, and sifting the records of fact—a far-seeing sagacity to penetrate the mists of theoretical error—a far-reaching grasp of intellect to compass the widest range of generalization. We do not pretend to say that moderate capacities, accompanied with caution and sound judgment, may not be successful in the *practice* of medicine; but it is only to the best trained minds that we are to look for an enlargement of the boundaries of the Science—and much is to be done in India in this way. Prevailing opinions and passing events have ever had a powerful influence upon the current of medical history. The hungry avidity with which the science of medicine has seized upon every new doctrine and every new discovery which have, from time to time, varied the phases of human opinion, suggests to the mind the image of the genius famine standing upon the shores of the stream of time, now watching in moody silence its noiseless flow, now clutching with clamorous eagerness any object that may float within its reach, and perhaps soon quitting its hold to grasp at some new floating body that may happen to catch its eye. This, however, is no mere picture of the delusions of the past. Such must, in some sense, be the position of the science of medicine in all ages. Medicine must even exact contributions from every field of science, and every walk of art. Its search after truth must ever be boundless, yielding, however, to the chastening influence of the inductive logic to curb its erratic tendencies. Man is subject to mechanical, chemical, vital, and spiritual laws. Hence a familiar acquaintance with all these laws of our being becomes a necessary qualification for the successful practice of the science of medicine. How necessary is it, then, that our medical men should have both well trained and balanced, and well stored minds. And such they will have, for our College will not send into the University, nor our University into the world, any others. The future of India in this respect will contrast very strongly with her past. And such native medical men scattered over the country at its centres of influence would do more perhaps than any other class to break down and remove old superstitions and absurdities. Brougham, in the simple declaration that "the school master is abroad" shows the comparison between the modern and the ancient world; while he announces to corrupted governments and decrepit superstitions, that their sceptres have departed. Lord Canning said to the deputation from the Calcutta University, that recently presented him with an address, that "in affording a liberal education to the natives, the British Power in India would find a great help to good Government, and are of its best safeguards." This is true of all liberal education, *a fortiori* of medical education; for what contributes to the material comfort of simple people conciliates their good will.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, *3rd March* 1862.

Though our Parliamentary proceedings have on the whole occupied the chief place in public attention since the opening of the Session nearly a month ago, they have not been very exciting though far from uninteresting. The chief subjects of importance have been the legal reform measures of the Lord Chancellor's and the discussion and passing of the Navy Estimates.

The Chancellor's Land Transfer Bill has now been subjected to a fortnight's criticism, and the public verdict is favorable. The difficulties in the way of the proposed reform are enormous, what between the jealousy of the various ex-Chancellors and their rival schemes, and the ill concealed hostility of the attorneys, the boldest reformer might have misgivings on a question which does not appeal to wide spread sympathies and where he can hardly look for the aid of popular favor. Lord Westbury is undoubtedly a bold man, and not likely to be deterred from attempting a reform which he considers necessary, in the face of difficulties real or imaginary, but he will have to display better temper and more tact than he has yet exhibited in the Upper house if he really desires to carry his proposed measure unmutilated by the onslaughts of the rival Law Lords.

While the Land Transfer Bill waits for farther consideration he has launched another scheme in the shape of a Lunacy Reform Bill, as bold in its way, though perhaps hardly so judicious and well considered.

The main provisions of it, however, have been viewed favorably, and present appearances seem to give hope, that the scandal of the Wyndham inquiry may prove the means of bringing about a reform in a branch of our judicature, the unfitness of which for the end in view, has been abundantly proved on every recent occasion of its use. An Improved Bill (to that proposed last year) for securing copyright in designs has been introduced in the Commons by the Solicitor General, and that action in some shape is announced to be taken with the law of patents which has long been considered to be in anything but a satisfactory state.

The Naval Estimates have been brought in and passed this session with a rapidity and a unanimity almost unexampled. A year ago no public department was in such bad odour as the Admiralty, no one had a good word to say for it. There was no responsibility, there was no management. Nothing but waste and extravagance everywhere, and no proper authority to check and controul.

The vigour displayed in the *Trent* emergency has, however, covered "a multitude of sins." The completeness and despatch with which the fleet on the North American station was reinforced gave proof of an efficiency for which the public, in the face of so much previous abuse, was hardly prepared. The country was delighted to see that the enormous sums that had been voted ungrudgingly for the last three years, for the purpose of placing our fleet in a state of unrivalled superiority, was at length in a fair way of being attained, and something like a revulsion of public feeling has taken place in favour of a department, perhaps too fiercely and exactingly criticised.

Lord Clarence Paget, the popular Secretary to the Admiralty, rather complasently discounted the popularity of his department in the speech he delivered on producing the estimates, but the statement he made was informing and full of interest. Though there is very little reduction in the amount as compared with the previous year, most people feared there might be an increase. It is something worth paying for to know at last, that the Navy is really becoming popular with the sailors, that desertion is decreasing, that there is now not the slightest difficulty in manning ships, and that the health and the comfort of the men are so well

Both the witnesses had been served with the subpœna's in the road in Chuckla, and that he pointed out Mahomed himself to the bailiff and his man pointed out Nuttoo.

Jan Mahomed Jamall was then called and examined for the plaintiff.—He stated that he attested the note in question, and that he went with the defendant to the plaintiff for that purpose. He could not account for the difference in the color of the ink. He had been served with the subpœna in the open road.

Cross-examined by Mr. Khanderao.—I was in the habit of going to the defendant's house, she is a prostitute and men used to go there to take their meals and witness went there for the purpose of procuring some Calassees for a ship. Was quite sure that the note was read over in the presence of the defendant.

By the Court.—I dont remember whether the plaintiff's name was in the note or not, but was sure that the defendant's was.

Culloo Nuttoo stated the he had attested the note in the plaintiff's house. He did not see the whole of the note written. Witness was well acquainted with the plaintiff and had known him for a long time. The plaintiff had told him to come to this office for the purpose of being served with the subpœna.

Cross-examined.—Was in the habit of going to plaintiff's house to see a Brahmin priest that lived there.

The Bailiff was here sent for and he stated that he had served both the witnesses with the subpœna's in the Court, and that they were both pointed out to him by the plaintiff.

Mr. Khanderao said that he hoped that His Honor was not satisfied with the plaintiff's case. The defendant denied ever having executed the note at all.

The defendant was then examined, and she stated that she did not give the note to the plaintiff and had never borrowed money of him in her life. She was not in any way acquainted with the witness Mahomed and that he was not in the habit of going to her house. She had never seen the witness Nuttoo before.

By the Court.—She had never borrowed money of the plaintiff and that the bringing of the present action against her was a trick in consequence of the plaintiff having quarrelled with her and had threatened to get up a case against her.

HIS HONOR in giving judgment said, that there were some very suspicious circumstances in connection with the plaintiff's case, which made him doubt very much the evidence of some of the witnesses. It was often the case that witnesses would in such instances be very precise in the evidence they gave in the way of corroboration, but in general that caused in itself a suspicion, and in consequence questions were put to them on some matter, in which they should be all agreed, but which they by some little circumstance or another would differ in. So that it would cause the Court to doubt the whole story. The plaintiff stated that the witness Mahomed came with the defendant to the house, which the defendent denied. Then the plaintiff had stated that his two witnesses had been served with their subpoena's in the road at Chuckla, whereas it had been proved by the bailiff that they had been served with them in this Court, and that they both been pointed out by the plaintiff. The color of the ink was another unsatisfactory feature in the case. It was said that the note and signatures had been all written with the same pen and ink. While it bears evident signs of having been written at separate times, it was not that one signature was thick and another thin, but that the whole of the note was written in a dark colored ink and the signatures in a light color. There was a good deal of equivocation in the evidence of the plaintiff himself. It was very easy for parties to unite together and get up cases of this description, and believing that the plaintiff and the attesting witnesses had not told the truth he would give a verdict for the defendant.

Verdict for the defendant, with costs.

Indian Intelligence.

BENGAL.

All the notabilities of Calcutta, both European and Native, including the Judges, the Bishop, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Members of Council and the Heads of Departments both Civil and Military, and the Native Princes, assembled yesterday evening at Government House to take leave of the Right Hon'ble Earl Canning on his departure for England. We were glad to observe his Lordship taking a very cordial farewell of the judges, as well as of several other gentlemen who have differed with him upon the general policy of his Government; and we are quite sure that he took away with him the good wishes of all present. His Lordship left Government House at half past five, the carriage driving slowly along the line with the usual escort before and behind. The troops lining the road in extended order presented arms, and the heavy artillery of the Fort added its quota of honor to the departing Viceroy. At about a quarter to six the *cortege* reached Prinsep's ghat, and his Excellency embarked under another royal salute, his last in India. Almost all Calcutta turned out to say good bye to him who was so lately Viceroy, and the rush of carriages along the Strand as soon as the barriers were removed was something terrific. We can only hope that nobody was upset; but the probabilities were decidedly the other way. The manner especially in which the Lahore Light Horse formed up amid the crowd of carriages, without obstructing the road, was a capital display o military strategy under alarming difficulties.

A steamer of the Royal Navy, the *Banshee*, we believe, is to be in the harbour of Alexandria, awaiting Lord Canning's arrival; and will take his Lordship to Marseilles without any avoidable delay. It is calculated that he will reach England on or about the 1st of May, as the *Feroze* is not fast, and the journey on this side of Suez will, in all probability, be made against unfavourable winds.—*Englishman, March* 19.

If its opening event be any augury of its future, the Calcutta Club will be a brilliant success. The inauguration dinner was given on Monday evening, and both in its admirable provision and its kindly spirit and good fellowship, was one of the most agreeable of such re-unions we have ever taken part in. The Club is now fairly on its legs, and may well supply an urgent and long acknowledged need in Calcutta. Its accommodation is of high order, its cuisine equally, its management, if that may be judged of by the energy and economy with which, within fifteen days, the two houses weve furnished and the institution opened, is also first rate. We trust that the class of gentlemen for whose benefit the project has been put so far into successful operation, will support it in such numbers as will necessitate, ere long, the extension of its house accommodation, through their pressing means and by no means limited. Every information, with copy of the rules, terms, &c., may be had of the Managing Member, A. G. Pendleton, Esq., at the Calcutta Club, 9 and 10, Chowringhee.—*Id.*

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Legislative Council of the Governor General met this morning as usual, the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine presiding. We were sorry to notice that the Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie was not in his place especially as his absence was caused by serious illness.

As His Excellency took his seat, he said, that he could not do so in succession to the great and good man who had so recently administered the Government without expressing the gratification it afforded him to find that in the difficult task of legislating for so vast an Empire, he should have the assistance and counsel of gentlemen of such matured experience as those around him, or without giving utterance to the hope that their joint labors would conduce to the material advantages of the great Empire of India and to the establishment of happiness, prosperity, and contentment among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

The Council then proceeded to the business of the day, and—

Mr. Beadon presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to protect the personal dignity of His Majesty the King of Oude.

The presentation of the report on the Bill for constituting certain officers of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay *ex-officio* assessors under the Income Tax Act was owing to the absence of Mr. Ritchie, postponed.

Mr. Harington moved to introduce the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the partition of estates paying Revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Rajah Dinkur Rao said, that he thought the principle of the Bill important to those it concerned, and the details might be settled in Select Committee. But with regard to Section 29, relating to sale of estates in default of revenue he had—objections; it ought to be cancelled.

Mr. Harington replied, that his Hon'ble colleague appeared to object to the sale of estates in default of revenue generally, and contended that such a question was foreign to the Bill. He would, however, say that although the power of such sale was vested in the government, it was very seldom exercised.

Mr. Forbes moved to introduce the Bill for extending certain provisions of Acts XIV. and XV. of 1856 to the Town and Suburbs of Rangoon and to the Towns of Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, and for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes in the said Towns, and that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Rajah Dinkur Rao objected to the Bill on the general grounds that the people of Rangoon had already heavy taxes to meet in the shape of taxes on houses, bullocks, &c. as well as Income and Land Taxes. He was understood also to object to the system of municipal taxation, and said that it was to be observed that cities without municipal arrangements were not always unclean, or those with such arrangements clean. He thought that the cleanliness of cities should be introduced and kept up by government out of the Imperial Revenue.

Mr. Forbes replied that the Bill introduced no new system of taxation, but merely extended to Rangoon and other towns, the Municipal Act now current in the three Presidency towns. Before introducing the Bill he had gone carefully over the debates which had taken place in the old Council when it was proposed to introduce municipal arrangements into those three Presidency towns, and although he had found plenty of discussion, it had all taken place on the subject of rates and not on the general principal of local taxation. As no objections had been raised since, and as the Bill had been introduced at the request of the executive government, *he would not take up the time of the Council in arguing on the expediency or otherwise of local taxation*, but would content himself by saying that his opinion was opposed to that of the Rajah. Local benefits should be thought, be paid for by those enjoying them.

Mr. Beadon would only add that the Bill had been for a considerable time under consideration and had also been referred to the executive and municipal authorities at Rangoon and the other towns, who had assented to it. The municipality of Rangoon had coupled with their assent, a request that the executive government would make over to them certain items of Imperial revenue; this the government assented to, and he had heard of no further objections.

Sir Bartle Frere would be glad if Mr. Forbes would state how far the Bill was approved of by those it was intended for. He did not think that justice had been done to the objections raised by the Hon'ble Rajah, which objections as he took it, referred not to the principle but to the details of the Bill. As he understood it the municipality of Rangoon had coupled their assent with a request for the control of certain items of Imperial Revenue, and he should like to hear Mr. Forbes explain more fully how far he had met the objections raised by the ratepayers of Rangoon in the first instance.

Mr. Forbes deprecated any intention of doing injustice to the Hon'ble Rajah, but he certainly had understood him to say that all improvements in towns should be paid for out of the Imperial revenue, may, the Rajah had even alluded to the Land Tax and Income Tax, and argued against the imposition of further taxation as calculated to harass the people. With regard to Sir Bartle Frere's question, he could only say that the Bill which had been drawn up in accordance with the Bill before the late Council. Objections had been made by the ratepayers of Rangoon, and alluded to in the statement of objects and reasons, but those objections were in the hands of the executive government, and would be available to the select Committee. After this, too, they would be laid upon the table, when Sir Bartle Frere or any other Hon'ble Member could move any amendment they might deem suitable.

The question was then put, and the Bill referred after which the Council adjourned till Wednesday next."—*Id.*

MADRAS.

It is stated that His Excellency the Governor, at his recent visit to ladies of the late Rajah of Tanjore, constituted himself harbinger of the pleasing intelligence, that the Government had at last come to a decision favorable to their claims. This act of tardy justice, thus announced, will it is to be hoped, be one of many which will give Sir William Denison's tenure of office, a claim on the good will of the Native community. For seven years now, has this claim "dragged its slow length along," courageously maintained by the ladies, and indefatigably urged by their agent, and we can only express an earnest hope, that His Excellency may follow up his generous initiation and construe Lord Canning's order graciously and ungrudgingly. Surely there is sufficient power and, we trust, nobility in British rule to make it unnecessary to cling pertinaciously to a palpable error, and to enable us to retire with a good grace, from an untenable position. The ladies in question have been deprived of their possessions for seven years, and the fullest restitution we can make, will not compensate for the injustice.—*Athenæum and Statesman, March* 22.

We understand that His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with his Staff, will leave the Presidency in May next, on a tour of inspection.—*Id.*

SIND.

We understand the plaintiff in the recent case of Dundee *v.* Coates is about to enter an appeal against the judgment of the Judicial Deputy Magistrate, as he impreaches the judgment on several grounds.—*Sindian, March* 22.

COCHIN.

The weather has been, throughout the week, excessively oppressive; even the usual land winds which prevail during the night and cool the atmosphere, are failing us fast. The sky has been overcast on several occasions, and vivid flashes of lightning seemed to indicate the approach of a good downpour; but we were not favoured with more than one or two slight showers, with scarcely any perceptible effect. We are glad to say that small-pox and fever are gradually disappearing; and the usual annual exodus to our watering place Alwaye, has already commenced.—*Courier, March* 15.

We are glad to be able to announce the result of the first three days' operations on the Pearl Banks of Tuticorin here. The fishery commenced on the 3rd instant, and none of the wealthy dealers had yet arrived; but the Superintendent of the Banks, Captain Phipps is very sanguine of realizing a profitable sum this season. The health of the station we understand, is very good: and every thing appears to tend to a favourable result.

		Oysters.	Amount.
March	4th	1,79,500	Rs. 6,710-8
	5th	2,73,000	8,846
	6th	2,95,000	9,751
			Rspees. 25,35,618

—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A large party consisting of the Earl of Listowell, Colonel Sarell, &c., have gone towards Jumoo, to have a month's "pig-sticking" in the territories of the Maharaja of Kashmere. They will find his Highness engaged in the ceremonies attending his son's marriage.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 22.

English Press.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(*From the Globe, March* 3.)

TOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(*By Telegram through Mr. Reuter's Office.*)

ALEXANDRIA, March 1.

The Prince of Wales has arrived here.

His Royal Highness left immediately for Cairo, the Nile, and Upper Egypt.

The Prince will remain in Egypt about a month.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

TURIN, March I, (Evening).

It is asserted that the Ministry has tendered its resignation, but that the King has not yet accepted it.

The *Costituzione* of to-day believes that the journey of the King to Naples has been postponed.

TURIN, March 2.

The *Opinione* confirms the resignation of the Ricasoli Ministry.

Signor Ratazzi has been charged with the formation of a new Administration.

It is possible that the Cabinet may be merely modified.

ITALY. POPULAR DEMONSTRATION AT ROME.

ROME, Feb. 28.

An imposing demonstration took place on Thursday at the Carnival. The Corso was empty, but the Forum, the Coliseum, and the Botanical Garden were filled with people and carriages.

The police were obliged to remain inactive.

ROME, March 1.

General de Goyon yesterday ordered French troops to occupy the Corso in order to prevent disorder.

Signor Venanzi, member of the Italian National Committee, has been arrested.

A domiciliary visit took place afterwards, which led to the discovery of important papers.

Rome is tranquil.

VISIT OF GARIBALDI TO GENOA.

TURIN, March 2 (Evening).

Garibaldi has arrived at Genoa.

The committee of the Provedimento Society are preparing to celebrate his arrival with a banquet.

NAPLES, Feb. 28 (Evening).

A bomb exploded here this evening, near the San Carlo Theatre, without, however, causing any damage.

A patriotic demonstration was immediately made by the indignant population.

The people traversed the Via di Toledo with shouts of "Evviva Italia!" and "Evviva Garibaldi!"

The person suspected of the offence has been arrested.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 2.

The *Moniteur* of today states that the Nantes Journal, *Esperance du Peuple*, has received a first warning for containing a correspondence conceived in an inimical spirit, and making a manifest appeal to passions most hostile to the established order of affairs.

I an article of the *Constitutionnel* of to-day, M. de Limayrac alludes to the coolness, perhaps even sense of offence, felt by the Emperor towards the Chamber of Deputies.

The writer continues:—"This bad feeling is not attributable to the rejection of the bill for General Montauban's pension, but to the misunderstanding which the skilful and perfidius enemies of our institutions attempt to envenom by false news and hateful calumnies."

The article concludes:—"We are convinced that the report of the committee does not represent faithfully the true sentiments of the Chamber."

THE AFFAIR OF VILLE LA GRANDE.

BERNE, March 2.

The French government has demanded that Switzerland should pay two-thirds of the costs of the affair of Ville la Grande, one-third of the expenses being defrayed by France.

The Swiss government has replied that it is willing to pay an indemnity of 4,000f to the wounded French, leaving to France the cost of the demolition of the house of M. Chaffat, amounting to 400f.

The Swiss government adds that the question of right remains for the decision of public opinion.

THE SUMTER.

MADRID, March 1.

News from Tangier states that the lieutenant of the Sumter has been released.

Federal ships are watching the Sumter, which still remains stationary at Gibraltar.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 1.

In to-day's sitting of the Committee of the Chamber of Representatives, the proposal of Herr von Carlowitz, for the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, was agreed to with only one dissentient.

The Ministry announced to the committee that it must decline to take part in the discussion, as the proposition tended to exercise an influence upon pending questions of European policy.

MAURITIUS.

PARIS, March 1.

According to advices published by the Paris papers, cholera is raging in the Mauritius.

DRESDEN, March 2.

The Princes Marie Sidnee, daughter of the King of Saxony, died at half-past seven last night of typhus. She was born Aug. 16, 1834.

PLYMOUTH, March 2.

The screw transport Mauritius put in here this afternoon to coal. She left Halifax February 14. The Mauritius has lost jibboom, foreyard, and four boats.

The transport Adriatic was still frozen up.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, March 1.

M. Virgil Szilaggi, barrister, and formerly a member of the Hungarian Diet, has been arrested.

A circular has been issued by the Governor General of Hungary, stating that the Provisorium will be maintained until the Diet shall have arrived at a solution of the pending constitutional questions.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, March 1.

The Italian government openly accuses the government of the canton of Ticino of maladministration of the confiscated episcopal benefices.

It demands the annulment of the confiscation, and the restitution of the acquired rights.

The government further requires compensation to be made for the maladministration, and finally threatens to retaliate by suppressing the Helvetic College in connection with the College of Borromeo.

GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 28.

The movement in the province of Tripolitza has been completely subdued.

Tranquility exists throughout the Peloponnesus.

The insurgents before Nauplia have been repulsed with loss.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

Captain W. C. Clifton, of the late 67th Bengal Native Infantry, and Captain W. Down, Madras Invalid Pension List, have been permitted to retire from the service.

Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, 1st Bengal European Light Cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon G. R. Nuttall, have been permitted to retire from the service.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major A. Crawford ..... Retired.
Capt. C. H. Boyé ..... "

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Capt. R. Richards ..... 3rd N. I.
Lieut. P. J. F. Henslowe ..... 3rd Europeans.
Lieut. F. J. S. Adam ..... 22nd N. I.
Assist.-Surgeon F. B. Beatty.....
Surgeon G. G. W. Maitland .....

CASUALTY IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN ARMY.

Major J. D. P. O'Neill, Retired List, Madras Army, Feb. 19.

Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Piercy, Retired List, Bengal Army, Feb. 28.

T. White, Esq., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Retired List, Madras Army, Feb. 21.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA ..... Jan. 23
MADRAS ..... " 28
BOMBAY ..... " 27 } Received via Marseilles
BURMAH ..... " 16 } Feb. 26.
CHINA ..... " 15
CEYLON ..... " 31

The steamer with the heavy portion of the mail may be expected at Southampton on March 4.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 19	Hahnemann	Phillips	Gravesend.
19	War Cloud	Mackay	Do.
22	Granville	Laker	Do.
22	Robina	Coates	Liverpool.
26	Queen of the West	Berry	Lamlash.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

(*From the Globe, March* 3.)

The telegraph reports the resignation of Baron Ricasoli; the *Opinione* of Turin confirms the statement, and adds that Signor Ratazzi has been "sent for."

The first inquiry is why has the successor of Count Cavour retired from office? He has done so without any apparent cause. He had a majority at his back in Parliament; he followed a policy stamped with the mark of his predecessor; he had the general support of the country. Rain, it is said, has sometimes fallen out of a clear sky. Baron Ricasoli departs from office without the wheels being known. The causes of his fall are occult, and conjectures supply their place.

It has been said that the Minister has not known how to make himself agreeable to the King, but the same thing was said respecting the relations between Count Cavour and Victor Emmanuel. There must be something more potent than that at the bottom of this remarkable political phenomenon. Then, we have been told that Baron Ricasoli's tenure of office "might be considered perfectly safe were he able to summon efficient colleagues to his aid." Here, certainly, is a real difficulty. But no adequate causes for this indisposition to serve under the late Prime Minister have ever been stated. Baron Ricasoli, as his speeches and acts prove, was eminently a constitutional Minister. He desired to govern by and through the law, and not by and through arbitrary interpretations of the Constitution. The proposed demonstrations of the party of action at Genoa, which Garibaldi has just left his island home to take part in, caused alarm some in high places, and it has been openly said that the King wished to know what the Minister would do. The Minister's answer is reported to have been simply that he was responsible, but we can hardly believe he would not, in reply to a sovereign, go further, and state his views. That those views may have displeased the King is possible. That Ricasoli met with some opposition is probable, or wherefore should he have eagerly accepted the first opportunity offered to explain, with marked emphasis, in Parliament, what he considered to be the law and the Constitution? Count Cavour's prior acts, and extracts from his speech. They show that the Constitution gives the right of public meeting, as it is understood among ourselves, even to Mazzinians and Garibaldians; that the law can only come into play when the law has been contravened by overt acts, and that there is no constitutional right to prohibit meetings, interdict associations, place a gag on public speakers. The duty of the Government is to watch over the exercise of this right and to enforce the law in all cases where the law is infringed. Wherefore Baron Ricasoli invested himself to that duty, and declared he had no fear of the result.

Have the speech of the 25th of February and the constitutional views is set forth any connexion with the resignation of the head of the Cabinet? Bearing in mind the reported conversation between the King and his Minister, and the openly expressed hostility to Ricasoli of a journal having intimate relations with the royal household, may we not infer that the resignation of Baron Ricasoli has some connexion with his views upon the right of public meeting, public speaking, and political association. What may be the ulterior aims of the party seeking power is not at all obvious. Signor Ratazzi, the leader of the opposition, has now been "sent for," has done some inexplicable things of late, his journey to Paris, and his speeches when there, excited great attention and gave rise to unpleasant suspicions. In his interest it was that the fragmentary letters of Count Cavour were published. He is understood to be more supple and conciliating than the grim Tuscan whom he has overthrown; and besides he brings back with him some of the politicians who were helps to Count Cavour. The Ministerial crisis which has for the present terminated Baron Ricasoli's political career may have arisen out of the most common-place of clauses, but there is so much mystery about it, and it has apparently been effected by such occult agencies, that men naturally regard it with suspicion, and ask what does it portend? The severed objects of the opposition, now successful, in compelling the Minister to resign, have been broadly stated. There are, in addition to the defeat of Ricasoli, dissolution of the Parliament, and the formation of a Ministry which, while it brings about harmony between itself and the King, will arm the country, advance the Italian question nearer to a solution, and keep down the democracy. These are the professions of the incoming party; we shall watch anxiously the mode which they will adopt to carry them out in practice.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S MEMORIAL.

(*From the Globe, March* 3.)

On Saturday, at 3 o'clock, the Committee recently nominated by the Queen to advise her Majesty in the choice and execution of a design for the proposed national memorial of the late Prince Consort held a preliminary meeting at the town residence of the Earl of Derby, in St. James's square. The four noblemen and gentlemen whom she had called to her assistance for that purpose, as the committee in whom the country would be likely to repose entire confidence were present—namely, Lord Derby, Lord Clarendon, Mr. Cubitt, the Lord Mayor, and Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy.

Her Majesty having, by the letter of General Grey, addressed to the Lord Mayor, intimated that "nothing would be more appropriate, provided it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur, than an obelisk to be erected in Hyde Park, on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, or on some immediately contiguous spot," the Committee at their meeting on Saturday addressed themselves to the consideration of how the wish of the Queen could be best carried to a practical and satisfactory result. Deferring for the moment, as matter for ulterior consideration, the various questions relating to the artistic groups with which it is in contemplation to surround the monument, and on which it is proposed eventually to employ the most eminent artists of the day, the Committee confined their attention to the possibility of procuring a monolith, or singlestone of granite, of the most imposing height and dimensions in other respects for the intended obelisk. They were informed that among the most noted granite quarries in the kingdom are those of Aberdeen and Peterhead; Cheesewring, in Cornwall; Haytor in Devonshire; and that of the Duke of Argyll in the island of Mull; those of Peterhead and Mull yielding red granite, and the rest gray. The opinion of the Committee appeared to be in favour of red granite rather than gray, as more grateful to the eye, the indestructibility of the material being equal. The prime object, however, being to obtain the grandest single block of stone which the country is capable of producing, having regard to the fund which may be ultimately placed at the disposal of the Committee by the liberality of the nation, the preference for red granite would probably be waived if it were shown that any of the gray quarries could yield a larger monolith than the red ones. The subject underwent much earnest consideration, and eventually it was decided that measures should be taken forthwith to obtain from those best able from their knowledge and experience to afford it, information as to the quarter from which a block of granite may be quarried calculated to answer the condition on which her Majesty appears to have decided in favour of an obelisk—namely, that it be on a scale of sufficient grandeur.

Of the probable cost of obtaining such a stone no approximate notion can at present be formed. The undertaking is beset with peculiar, though not insurmountable difficulties. The first of these is to know where and how to get it of sufficient height, then to quarry it, and afterwards to convey it to its ultimate destination. There is as yet no example of an obelisk in this country worthy the name or the nation. It were comparatively easy to erect an obelisk some 200 or 300 feet high of a series of blocks of granite, but the problem of a monolith remains to be practically solved.

On Saturday evening the memorial fund now being raised at the Mansion-house amounted to about £37,720.

PRINCE NAPOLEON UPON THE OCCUPATION OF ROME.

(*From the Times, March* 3.)

The *Moniteur* publishes a full report of the debate in the French Senate on Saturday. On the paragraph relative to the Italian question, Prince Napoleon expressed himself in substance as follows:—

"I applaud, gentlemen, the vast erudition of my honourable colleague, M. Bonjean; but he must allow me to draw this conclusion from his speech—that the Pope ought to reign at Rome without governing there. This conclusion was tried two years since, and fell to the ground. Such a solution, however bad it may be, might have been adopted on one condition—that both parties agreed to it. But if the Pope energetically refuses; if he says, 'I will not even discuss the point,' what is to be done? There remains one thing to be done, which I wish publicly to state—the withdrawal of our troops from Rome. I accept beforehand that species of blame which it has been attempted to throw upon the opinions which I defend, styling them extreme and Radical opinions. It imports little whether they are extreme and Radical opinions; the point is to know whether they are just."

After a few ironical words in reply to M. de la Gueronnière, Prince Napoleon continued:—

"The Roman question ought to be settled. The public mind ought to be quietted both as regards spiritual and material interests. We have had enough of this Roman question. It has done us much injury. It ought to be wound up. I do not hesitate to say that if France, through the organ of its Emperor, takes a firm decision, all this excitement will be stopped. The Emperor would thereby render the greatest service to France and to the whole of Europe. There is one word, gentlemen, which I shall omit in my speech, and which I was sorry to see mentioned from the Tribune—Venice. There is agitation enough already; we have quite enough on our hands with the Roman question, and as Venice is not mentioned in the Address, which would imply so much, I shall not allude to it in my speech. I do not mean to say that we may not have to allude to it on a future occasion, but this is not the proper moment to do so. I do not purpose entering into the history of this Italian question at such length as some preceding speakers have done. I will simply recall to mind the facts of 1861. An illustrious statesman dies; it was a serious incident which might have had the most terrible consequences for Italy. How does the Government of the Emperor act? The Government of the Emperor, inspired by a just appreciation of the political situation, recognizes the Kingdom of Italy. That was an act which I cannot speak of in too high terms. The Emperor did not hesitate; he saw that the enemies of Italy might take advantage of that fatal death, and at the very moment that that death might have inflicted a blow upon the cause the triumph of which we had assured beyond the Alps he gave it that aid which is attached to the gratitude Italy feels for France. Prince Napoleon then quoted the words of Napoleon I., which he said he should like to see repeated by Napoleon III. 'In 1808 the Emperor said to the deputies of the old Roman provinces,—

"'Let the clergy confine themselves to matters connected with Heaven. Theology, which they study from their youth, entitles them to authority in spiritual affairs, but does not give them any right to meddle in army or Government matters. The decline of Italy dates from the day when the priests got the management of the finances, police, and army into their hands.'"

Prince Napoleon then quoted a circular of the Emperor Napoleon I., as follows:—

"Considering that the confusion which has arisen between the spiritual and the temporal authority, which still exits has been a source of discord, and has often led the Pontiffs to use the influence of one in the service of the pretentions of the other; as thus the affairs of Heaven, unchangeable from their nature, are mixed up with terrestrial affairs, which, according to their nature, change according to circumstances and customs, we do decree," &c.

Prince Napoleon then quoted various other sayings of Napoleon I. to show that the Papal power ought to be limited to spiritual matters. Prince Napoleon then quoted the celebrated letter of Napoleon III. (when only President of the Republic) dated Elysée National, August 18, 1849, to Edgar Ney:—

"The French Republic has not sent an army to Rome to stifle liberty, but to regulate it," &c.

Prince Napoleon then passed in review the whole policy of France towards Italy since the expedition to Rome, and concluded as follows:—

"And what do you want now? Italian unity is established with the exception of Rome and Venice. As regards Venice, that does not depend upon us; it does not come within our competence. But Rome depends upon us; we are the involuntary arbitrators of the Roman question, because we keep French troops at Rome. . . . Agitation in Italy will all depend upon the conduct of the French Government. There are only two means of stopping that agitation—either to send a French army across the Alps or to let the Austrians have their own way! Is there any one here to advocate the latter cause, and the destruction of Italian Unity? ('No, no!' from various senators; 'it is inadmissible.') It is time (continued the Prince) that this question should be settled. It is bad for France, and for Italy, bad for Europe. Let us withdraw our troops from Rome. I have full confidence that the solution of the Italian question will terminate in the sense of unity; that no other solution is possible under Napoleon III. more than it could have been under Napoleon I.; that the spiritual power must be separated from the temporal power, and that the shadow and the genius of the great Emperor will inspire the decisions of his successor."

NIGGERS AND NUTMEGS.—Mr. Yancey spoke as follows in the Southern Commercial Convention assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, in the month of May 1858:—"I insist that there should be no more discrimination by law against the slave trade than against the nutmeg trade. Let it be governed by the law of supply and demand alone. If we do not want the negroes, then do not have them; if we do want them, then we can get them. I think this ought to be governed by that rule. But I disagree with my friend from Virginia (Mr. Pryor) as to what would be the effect of any class of persons engaging in this trade. I do not propose to re-establish or re-open the slave trade, but I propose to leave our people free to do just as they please upon this question, and not restrict them by any nation law. If any class of capitalists in the South, in New England, or elsewhere, choose to bring a cargo of slaves into a Southern port, that is a right which they ought to be allowed to exercise. Whether they shall sell them or not will depend upon the wants of the community. If we of the South want these negroes, give us the privilege of buying them, whether in Africa, Cuba, or Brazil. If we do not want them, then we will not buy them. Will this trade depreciate the present value of the slaves? I think that is a mistaken idea. It seems to me that the gentleman from Virginia utterly misunderstands the wants of the Southern planter when he seems to think that it was his desire for high prices for slaves. That is a purely Virginia idea. We of Alabama want slaves to be cheap; we want to buy them, not to sell them. It is a Virginia idea that slaves ought to be high. So the African chief would like to have his barracoon of slaves appraised at 2,000 dols. each. But we who want to go there and buy them would like to get them at 50 dols. each. Virginia wants 1,500 dols. each for her negroes. We want to get them cheaper. My friend from Virginia does not understand the wants of the South-Western cotton planter. He wants labour cheap, because he wants the produce of labour to sell, not the labour itself. It is the value of the produce that is of interest to him, and not the value of the labour that makes that produce. While every one who wants to sell negroes desires a high price for them, the great mass of the planters who buy them are not interested in the high price of slaves, but are rather interested in getting them cheap."

COLLIERIES.—The total number of collieries in Great Britain, at present, is estimated at 2,654; of these 1,943 are in England, 235 in Wales, 405 in Scotland, and 71, in Ireland. In 1857 the coal produce of the United Kingdom exceeded 65,000,000 tons. The value at the pit's mouth of the quantity annually raised is estimated at £16,700,000, and its mean annual value when consumed, at about £20,000,000. Beside this sum, it is estimated that the iron extracted yearly from the coal raised, is worth, at the mouth of the furnace, fourteen and a half millions sterling. The total capital invested in the trade is supposed to exceed eighteen and a half millions sterling. In 1851 the number of persons employed in our coal mines was 219,000; at present there are at least a quarter of a million.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

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